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REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN IRAN

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BANI-SADR GIVES INTERVIEW ON HOSTAGES, FOREIGN RELATIONS

DW261141 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 25 Feb 80 DW

[Correspondents Enke and Danesh interview with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, in Tehran; original language unknown--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, the international investigating committee will now begin its work. Will it merely analyze the evidence, will it interrogate witnesses or will it also hand down a sort of verdict, and above all, what other concrete preconditions must be created for putting an end to the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran?

[Answer] I raised a condition during the presidential elections, namely that the U.S. Government must condemn its past in Iran. I further stated that the special commitment of mankind today means that those who are stronger forego methods of oppression for moral reasons. The United States must admit its guilt and refrain from making this mistake again. Well, Carter has not accepted this and thus created a new situation. This also calls for new measures. In any event, it is the task of the committee to investigate the crimes of the shah and his dependence on the United States and to make the results known to the world public. The committee has no other mission.

[Question] Mr President, Ayatollah Khomeyni and the students stand by their maximum demands, namely the extradition of the shah and the return of his foreign assets. How do you propose to prevail with your concept?

[Answer] Any solution to this problem must in any event be acceptable to Ayatollah Khomeyni. So if a solution is found it means that Khomeyni has accepted it, that all of us have approved.

[Question] Mr President, how do you visualize Iran's relations with the West, and above all with the Federal Republic of Germany, after the solution of the topical problems?

[Answer] What we want to be is an independent country. The existing dependencies are impediments and difficulties for us which we must eliminate. Therefore, we are compelled to enter into new relations with the countries of the world. We do not see any sound basis in the former relations between the shah's regime and Europe, the United States and the Far East, meaning Japan, so that we will not resume this kind of relations. If Europe were prepared to pursue a policy independent from the superpowers we would have an historic opportunity for cooperating with the European states, and that in all fields. The condition is the independence from the superpower. But if the Europeans do not live up to this precondition, for instance, then there is no economic necessity for us to purchase large-scale industrial installations which are built only in the West and to trade with them.

We can begin with small economic units and thus score headway slowly. We are aware that these experiences have been gained in the world. We are prepared to gain this experience as well. We do not want to sacrifice our independence to economic relations such as those which formerly existed. So if Europe refuses to respond to our concept we will establish relations with those countries which wish to cooperate with us likewise in independence from the superpowers--relations which will not deprive us of the chance for independence.

Mahdavi Kani on Hostages

LD270118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1805 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Speech by Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani at rally held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on 25 February--recorded]

[Excerpt] Muslim nation of Iran, appreciate the worth of the Revolution Guards. Were it not for them our revolution would not have survived this 1 year. Therefore, our Muslim nation should in practice show its regards for the guards so that our guards may forever be ready for self-sacrifice, in order to safeguard this land. [shouts of approval from the crowd]

I wish to add one more sentence, and that sentence is this: We have a revolution based on an ideology. The Koran says that so long as the enemy has not given up and has not been defeated and has not been destroyed, all Muslims should be mobilized and ready for revolution. [shouts of approval from the crowd]

No kind of forgiveness, forbearance or mercy is permitted toward the enemy and these are not allowed and no individual, no official and no Muslim has the right to show forbearance or compromise toward an enemy who is not defeated and is not overthrown. [shouts of approval from the crowd] Therefore, we support the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy [shouts of support from the crowd] and shall imprison the agents and spies of the enemy according to the command of the Koran until such day that the enemy confesses its guilt and openly announces its defeat to the world. What will we do then? According to the orders of the imam, the true representatives of the nation, the true representatives of you people, according to the command of the Koran, when they become victorious, when they defeat the enemy, when they force criminal America to confess that it has committed crimes, it should say: I have committed crimes and shall not do so again, and evidence of the fact that it will no longer commit crimes is to return the criminal shah to us.[shouts of approval from the crowd]

So long as it supports him [the shah] it shows that it has not confessed to defeat and has not fallen. [shouts of approval from the crowd]

On the day when it confesses defeat, the Koran says, [he reads a verse from the Koran, which is not very clear, and then translates] Now show your favor to them, release their captives, release the hostages. Or if our nation decided to demand jezyah [the poll tax received from nonbelievers], if it decided to demand something else in exchange for the captives, or in the words of the imam: It should demand a concession and then release the captives; there will be no other way for release of the hostages. [shouts of approval from the crowd]

This is the order of the Koran and Islam. Therefore, according to the wishes of you Muslims, the government council, the Revolution Council, your Islamic government, your future Majles will go forward, will act within the framework of the constitution and within the framework of the teachings of Islam. It is your wish that we should go forward and release the world of the oppressed from the hands of these colonialists and plunderers, God willing. [shouts of approval from the crowd]

At the end, I must say that I have not expressed my gratitudes to the guards as I should have done, because their self-sacrifice is more precious than material treasures and financial questions. I know that some of your guards were hungry for 2 or 3 days, but they safeguarded the army barracks.

The name of such guards who showed self-sacrifice for the sake of God will be registered in the history of our revolution with great honor. God is great [shouts of 'God is great' from the crowd].

Although our committees had certain shortcomings, as they were spontaneous forces; although they caused some worry, nevertheless our nation saw the shortcomings but forgot their self-sacrifice. Oh Muslims, there have been mistakes, there have been shortcomings, but the services rendered by the guards of the committees were among the greatest services, the founding services. Don't forget these services. If certain unqualified individuals have joined their ranks, either deliberately or by chance, their harm should be overlooked when compared to the benefit which they had for the revolution. With a 24-hour endeavor we purged the committees. Now you see that a force has come into being in this country which is ready to defend your property, your life, your honor. In the night, when you sleep peacefully in Tehran itself, our patrols are ready throughout the city to defend your property and your comforts. [shouts of approval from the crowd]

As a member of the Revolution Council, as a member of the Council of the Guardians of the Constitution, as the representative of the imam, as an insignificant servant, as a Muslim brother who has been in the midst of all these events, I wish to express my gratitude on behalf of the imam to the security forces, the police force, the gendarmerie and the armed forces of the Islamic Republic, because they have been on the side of your nation. I have told them and I tell them again: Our nation confronted you one day. If in practice you show that you have joined the nation, that you have joined our revolution, our nation shall sacrifice itself for you and you should sacrifice yourselves for the nation. [shouts of approval from the crowd]

Therefore, we express our support for the forces of the republic. We express our support for the armed forces. We express our support for the respected position of the president. We express our support for the dear students who have shown self-sacrifice in this den of espionage. [shouts of support from the crowd] We warn the domestic and foreign enemies that we are wakeful night and day and that this 20 million strong army is prepared to sacrifice its life and will never allow anyone to commit an act against our revolution either inside or outside the country. [shouts of support from the crowd]

Finally, I wish to make a recommendation. In order that our enemies may not make use of clashes between the Muslims, the demonstrations which are held by the nation should be peaceful demonstrations. No one should engage in any clashes. If you wish to take part in a counter-demonstration, if you wish to chant slogans, if you wish to make propaganda, you should do so; but you should not attack other demonstrations, you should not take part in clashes. This is contrary to the views of the imam and contrary to the interests of the revolution. We are the people of logic; we are the people of ideology. We will confront our opponents with logic and with the Koran. [shouts of approval from the crowd] However, if you ever sense a conspiracy, if you sense a plot, with full vigilance you should nip all conspiracies in the bud. [shouts of approval from the crowd]

Oh exalted Lord, bestow speedy recovery upon our imam; make victorious our 20 million strong army; support those who serve the armed forces; support the committed and struggling spiritual leaders who have had an important role in this revolution; make our nation successful in the path of service to the Koran, to Islam and Islamic morality. May God's peace and benediction be upon you.

STUDENTS RELEASE DOCUMENTS ON POSTREVOLUTION SPYING

NC261840 Paris AFP in English 1850 GMT 26 Feb 80 NC

[Report by Nick Phythian]

[Text] Tehran, Feb 26, (AFP)--Moslem students holding 50 Americans hostage at the American Embassy here today released secret documents they said were proof of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency spying in Iran after the Islamic Revolution. The disclosures, the first proof of CIA activities in post-revolutionary Iran, follow a march attended by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr yesterday in which more than 100,000 people filed past the embassy in the first major demonstration there since early January.

The documents, with the code names of a CIA link man and a spy of Iranian nationality trained in the United States, were presented to newsmen at the embassy here along with other personal documents. They covered the transmission of information about the oil industry and help given to a high-ranking member of SAVAK, the shah's secret police, who wanted to flee the country.

The students, who stormed the embassy and seized the hostages last November 4, showed documents giving the code name of the link man as "Jaumotte" and the Iranian agent as "Sanqayer." They also produced a West German passport and two driving licenses giving "Jaumotte" the name Joseph Marcus Schneider. On an international driving license, also in German, he was called George O'Keefe, born in Boston, Massachusetts. In both (?cases) the photographs were the same.

Some of the documents were partially shredded and the students said that the embassy's incinerator had broken down when the mission was overrun and so American diplomats turned to the shredding machine.

In another development, a group calling itself "workers in productive and industrial enterprise" announced that it would march to the embassy tomorrow to "defend the revolutionary action" of the students. The group described the march as a protest against U.S. crimes in Iran and what it called "appeasers."

Tehran Radio on Documents

JN262032 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Feb 80 JN

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy who are residing in the den of U.S. espionage in Tehran disclosed today documents pertaining to the CIA's activities. Newsmen and correspondents of the international and domestic radio and television networks attended.

In their revelation statement, the students presented documents discovered in the den of U.S. espionage showing the CIA's activities in Iran following the Islamic Revolution. One of the documents explains how an Iranian spy was trained in the United States and how he returned to Iran to serve the CIA. The students said that the Iranian spy in these documents had a code name.

In another development, the students presented in their revelation statement documents pertaining to the smuggling of members of the dissolved SAVAK. The students said that the CIA smuggled out a SAVAK member, who went by a code name, by using two Kuwaiti passports and two French passports.

QOTBZADEH REITERATES DEMAND FOR SHAH'S EXTRADITION

JN262132 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 26 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sadeq Qotbzadeh has stated that the Iranian people will never give up their demand for the extradition of the deposed shah.

On the nature of the work of the UN commission which arrived in Tehran recently, Qotbzadeh said: The work of this commission is slow, I am sorry to say. All the establishments in the country must place documents and evidence on the crimes of the deposed shah at the disposal of the aforementioned commission.

BEHESHTI: 10 WEEKS BEFORE RELEASE OF HOSTAGES CAN BE DISCUSSED

WA270724 London REUTER in English 0717 GMT 27 Feb 80 WA

[Text] Tehran, Iran, Feb 27, REUTER--The secretary of Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council said today it would take nearly 10 weeks before the Iranian parliament could begin discussing the release of 50 American hostages held in Tehran.

Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti told reporters that even if the Islamic Assembly, due for election next month, made the hostages its first business, debate on the issue was unlikely to start for two-and-a-half months.

"How much time they then need to reach the last conclusion, I don't know," Dr Beheshti said.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni handed over the 116-day-old hostage problem to the future parliament in a statement last weekend, saying that the assembly would have to decide what concessions Iran should expect in return for the captives' releases.

Although the new assembly is due to sit for the first time around April 7, Dr Beheshti said it would take about a month for the body to organize itself, elect a speaker and work out its procedures of business.

"Parliament will sit in six weeks' time but its session to discuss the hostages will perhaps be after 10 weeks, because parliament needs nearly four weeks to organize itself" he said.

Asked whether he thought the parliamentary debate would be a long process, Dr Beheshti said "perhaps."

He also indicated that it was still possible that Ayatollah Khomeyni might decide the hostages' fate himself, even though the ailing revolutionary leader had passed on the problem to Iran's future deputies.

AFP on Beheshti Remarks

NC291059 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 27 Feb 80 NC

[By Nick Phythian]

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 27 (AFP)--The United Nations special investigating commission today began its fourth working day in a cloud of secrecy that triggered speculation that a meeting with the American Embassy hostages here was imminent. U.N. spokesman Samir Sambar could supply no details of the five international jurists' working programme for today, although student spokesmen for the Moslem students occupying the embassy said that no such meeting was planned today.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, speaking after a meeting of the ruling Revolutionary Council late yesterday, however said his ministry was holding discussions with the commission and the students in preparation for such a meeting.

In a separate development, a group of Afghan students occupied their country's embassy here to protest the "black Friday massacre" last week in Kabul where hundreds reportedly died in clashes during demonstrations against the Soviet-backed Afghan regime.

Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, secretary of the ruling Revolutionary Council, meanwhile predicted that the future Iranian parliament would not be in a position to discuss the fate of the embassy hostages for another 10 weeks. "If a two-round system of voting is maintained (for the elections starting on March 14), it will hold its first session in six weeks and before discussing various problems it will have to set up its internal organisation," he said. "Should it decide to begin its discussions by examining the fate of the hostages, on which Imam (Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeyni has said it should have the final say, it will not begin this debate before 10 weeks (from now)," he added.

Ayatollah Khomeyni put the fate of the 50 hostages, who have been held at the embassy since November 4, in the hands of the assembly during a message on Saturday marking the arrival here of the U.N. commission.

UN COMMISSION MEETS WITH IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD261810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, an informed official in the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that the members of the international commission of inquiry investigating the crimes of the United States and the traitorous Mohamed Reza have met the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran and had talks lasting for 1 hour. The official did not express any personal view regarding the details of the discussion.

The members of the commission of inquiry, who started their work in Tehran yesterday, met a group of the disabled of the Islamic Revolution of Iran at the UN headquarters in Tehran today. It has been arranged for the members of the commission to visit Tehran cemetery, which is another symbol of the crimes of the overthrown Pahlavi regime.

They will also visit the palaces which were constructed by the regime from the national wealth.

The imam's relief headquarters in Kermanshah has announced that 65 people who were crippled during the revolution have been sent from Kermanshah to Tehran to represent the others in the program of visiting the members of the international commission of inquiry investigating the crimes of the United States and Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in Iran.

May Leave Early

NC261850 Paris AFP in English 1845 GMT 26 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Geneva, Feb 26, (AFP)--The United Nations sponsored enquiry commission to Iran may leave earlier than expected, perhaps by next Sunday, informed sources said here today. However there was no confirmation from the U.N. office here today.

Statement on Investigation

LD271110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The commission of inquiry investigating the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and the American regime [as heard] in Iran has issued a statement. The statement says the members of the commission met and held talks with the foreign minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic yesterday morning. The commission then devoted a major part of its time to receiving a group of representatives and the victims of human rights violations by the previous regime. In addition, more than 140 victims and invalids who suffered under the previous regime appeared before the commission. While observing the signs of injury on the bodies of these people the commission carefully noted details of their statements, and thus directly observed the evidence of torture inflicted by the previous regime. The commission also received complaints by the invalids and carefully examined and investigated them.

Another part of the statement by the commission of inquiry investigating the crimes of the former shah and those of America said: Kurt Waldheim, United Nations secretary general, promised during his recent visit to Tehran that he would bring to the attention of world bodies the atrocities of the previous Iranian regime.

The statement further says that the commission yesterday also met with Prosecutor General Krimpur, Governor of the Central Bank of Iran Nowbari, and their advisers, and that it received reports regarding the previous regime's violation of human rights and regarding foreign exchange and Iran's wealth taken out of the country by the members of the previous Iranian regime.

MINISTRY AIDE EXPLAINS RESTRICTIONS ON WESTERN NEWSMEN

LD261341 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 20 Feb 80 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "National Guidance Ministry Director-General for the Foreign Press: 'Visits by Foreign Pressmen to Khorasan, Sistan and Baluchestan Are Forbidden'"]

[Text] Because of unlawful entries and exits by foreign pressmen over the Iran-Afghanistan border visits by foreign pressmen to the provinces of Khorasan, Sistan and Baluchestan have been forbidden.

National Guidance Ministry Director-General for the Foreign Press Abolqasem Sadeq announced this in a discussion with KEYHAN and said: "Two groups of Western journalists went from Iran to Afghanistan through Khorasan, Sistan and Baluchestan without permission, without visas from the Afghanistan Government, and without complying with the laws of Iran or Afghanistan. When they returned to Iran they were identified by border officials. Thus, until further notice, in accordance with decisions made by the offices of the governors-general in these provinces, visits by foreign newsmen to these regions are hereby declared forbidden."

Expulsion of American Journalists

Speaking of the expulsion of American journalists and as to whether there are any American journalists left in Iran or not, Sadeq said:

"Following the approval of the Revolution Council, the National Guidance Ministry expelled over 100 American journalists and ordered them to leave by a fixed date, but since these American media representatives did not wish to give up their instigations so easily and leave Iran, they resorted to various strategems in order to remain in Iran for longer. Some of them even left Iran, then came back again under various pretexts and began their work as pressmen once more. However, the National Guidance Ministry, in implementation of the Revolution Council's decision, asked security officials and the revolution prosecutor to expel journalists without a valid card from the National Guidance Ministry. Through this measure the remaining American journalists were expelled from Iran and there are apparently no [American] journalists left in Iran."

Referring to the effect of the expulsion of the American journalists from Iran, he said: "Before the expulsion of the American journalists, there were always 24 persons in 5 or 6 news groups resident in Iran [representing] the three principal American radio and television networks--namely ABC, NBC and CBS--and they dispatched reports to America with their own narrow view on all the problems in which the West was interested, which was naturally to the detriment of the revolution of Iran. They covered all regions of Iran, especially those where there was unrest, and in reflecting the news in which they were interested they resorted to provocations against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. However, in the view of the Americans visiting privately, their expulsion has been effective and moreover, according to reports from Iran's representatives in European countries, these expulsions have had an effect on the correct dissemination of news about Iran in Europe, since European journalists, who see themselves in danger of being expelled, are obliged to report the news truthfully."

Sadeq went on to say: "Since Iran's representative offices abroad, because they are in closer contact are better placed to identify foreign journalists and to disseminate news of Iran through them, we have decided that from now on responsibility for issuing visas for foreign journalists will lie with Iran's press bodies and we shall not grant visas at the airport to foreign journalists who turn up without one."

Habibi on Foreign Correspondents

LD262230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tonight the Revolution Council held a session in the presence of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. At the end of this session, Dr Hasan Habibi, spokesman for the Revolution Council, read the text of the letter of resignation from Hojjat ol-Islam Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the supervisor of the Ministry of Interior, as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic.

The extraordinary importance of the consultative assembly necessitates that the elections, the deputies and the consultative assembly itself be free from any doubt or stain which might give an excuse for criticism to the enemies and ill-wishers of the Islamic Revolution. Due to the importance which I attach to the role of the consultative assembly in the fate of the revolution of our country, I have decided to take part in the elections as a candidate for election to the Majles, as a deputy from Tehran. Although participation of ministers in the elections for the Majles, like the presidential elections, is not legally forbidden, nevertheless, in order to maintain respect and dignity for the Majles and the elections I prefer not to occupy the post of supervisor of the Ministry of Interior in the course of the elections which are being conducted by the ministry. Therefore, I expect the respected brothers, members of the Islamic Revolution Council, to relieve me of my unworthy work in this capacity during the elections and allow me to serve in my desired fortress in which I believe [that is, standing as a candidate for the Majles].

[Signed] Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani

[Dated] 27 February 1980

Dr Habibi added that this resignation has been accepted and Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, a member of the Revolution Council, was appointed supervisor of the Ministry of Interior.

Dr Hasan Jabibi added: Tonight, the Revolution Council also decided on foreign reporters. Only those reporters will be allowed entry whose suitability and qualifications have been approved by Iranian diplomatic representatives in their place of residence. Naturally, their approval will be followed by approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and responsible officials. The reason for this decision is that every reporter has a certain reputation in his own place of residence and there it is known whether he behaves well or not. This decision was reached concerning all reporters.

At the end of tonight's session of the Revolution Council, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of our country, while also elaborating on the issues related to the inquiry commission's modus operandi dealing with the crimes of the deposed shah and America in Iran, said: The Iranian nation will never cease its demand for extradition of the deposed shah.

In reply to the question on Panama announcing that if Iran promises not to execute the deposed shah it will hand him over to Iran, he said: Punishments worse than execution could be carried out on the former shah. He added: Unfortunately, so far the work of the commission of inquiry has progressed slowly, but all departments possessing documents and evidence concerning the crimes of the deposed shah should hand them in to the commission of inquiry. In reply to a question on the imam's statement that, in addition to the shah's extradition and the extradition of his wealth, other requirements should be made, Qotbzadeh said: We should await the formation of the national consultative assembly and see what requirements the Majles sets down. Finally, concerning Mr McBride, Qotbzadeh said: He is one of the greatest international lawyers.

MINISTRY ESTABLISHES COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH FROZEN ASSETS

LD261230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] THE PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that, acting on a proposal by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and a decision by the Revolution Council, a committee to be called the Committee for Investigation of International Legal and Financial Claims has been established at the Central Bank. The reason for the establishment of this committee is that it may proceed with the legal suits arising from the freezing of accounts and funds of the Iranian Government in foreign and international banks, institutions and companies, and to take the appropriate action.

This committee is to be officially introduced to all Iranian political representatives abroad by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The committee will be under the direction of general directorate of the Central Bank of Iran, and one member of the Iranian staff will be appointed committee secretary to serve in the capacity on a full-time basis. The council's meetings will take place at the Central Bank of Iran.

BANI-SADR DENIES OIL MINISTRY SHAKEUP, BACKS MO'INFAR

LD261934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] An exhibition on the theme of self-sufficiency in the oil industry opened this morning in the central building of the NIOC with the recitation of verses from the glorious Koran and in the presence of Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country.

At the opening ceremony, the oil minister said in a speech: The exhibition which has been set up here contains spare parts used in the oil, gas and petrochemical industries, all of which are imported from abroad. He added: In this great [oil] industry, we need about 150,000 spare parts which must be imported, and at this exhibition about 5 percent of these spare parts which could be transported and which have a wider use have been exhibited for the inspection of the technical experts and industrialists.

The oil minister said: In the past, due to the lack of attention by the responsible officials and the encouragement of a consumer policy, as soon as a spare part was slightly damaged it was thrown away and they would import another piece to replace it. This consumer policy was so pervasive that now we can see its results.

Then, citing Imam Khomeyni, he said: The imam has said that every spart part manufactured in Iran represents the severance of one line of dependence. He added: This saying shows that Iran and the Iranians should stand on their own feet. The aim of the convening of this exhibition is to invite all Iranian industrialists, whether those who belong to state industries, to visit this exhibition and to get in touch with the relevant officials about manufacturing the needed parts.

Mo'infar said: The other reason why we convened this exhibition was to bring the industrial difficulties to the attention of the people. Of course, this exhibition will also be held in other cities outside Tehran, namely in Ahvaz and Abadan.

The oil minister said: We should not allow the national currency to be so easily exported as in the past for the sake of such instruments, because these parts can be manufactured inside the country and Iranian industrialists, with their creativity which we know they possess, can make the greater part of these tools.

Then, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, said in a speech: A society needs a different kind of psychology at different times. It needs managers who can adjust themselves to the requirements of the times and who can advance society from one experiment to another. We may see that the imam of the nation is very popular and that nobody has so far been able to enjoy such popularity; this is due to the fact that he is not frightened of experimenting and that he takes society from one great experiment to another and guides it in the direction of creativity.

Mr Bani-Sadr then said: The government should never be frightened of experimenting. Recent events have showed that society accepts experimentation. A number of people believe that government departments should be dispensed with because they are rotten, but the same departments went to the assistance of the victims of the recent floods in Khuzestan. It was even suggested that the air force should be given the medal of merit. So if the opportunity is provided for experimentation and if you wish to move ahead, you will all be creative and innovative within your own limits.

Dr Bani-Sadr said: The country will not reject any experimentation and faces experiments in a positive manner. The traffic experiment demonstrated this. Before that the occupation of the den of American espionage also provided a proof of it. The nation was not frightened of the American reaction and confronted it. The psychology of our nation is based on these experiments and the achievement of victory as the result of these experiments. America enforced its economic blockade so that afterward spare parts would be imported with great difficulty or they would not be imported at all. This, too, is a test. Before we reduced the amount of oil production we were told that if we did this, a worrying situation would come about. In practice, we saw that the situation improved. Income from oil has become more than before while production is 40 percent less than before. This is a policy which we shall never abandon and we shall not increase production to 6 or 8 million barrels per day.

Mr Bani-Sadr added: The oil and petrochemical industries should exist in our society but on the basis of independence. For instance, the petrochemical industry from foreign countries which is being managed by multinational companies should not be left half-finished. This industry should be fully established and should be absorbed within Iran's economic order. We should fully pursue our economic goals. In the case of oil, we became victorious through a great experiment: They told us that if we did not release the hostages, they would impose an economic blockade on us and would not give us spare parts. [as heard] In the past, they used to say that oil was not a political weapon, but now it has been proved that it is. In the past, they used to take our oil under all circumstances, but now a regime is in power which does not allow any power to plunder it. Therefore, if they wish to withhold [spare parts] we can also demand our rights: In the same way that they mix economics with politics, so we will not give them oil. We gave our word, acted on it and will continue to act on it.

Mr Bani-Sadr then said: My formal installation as president will start with the vote of the Majlis. However, certain groups have started to test me in my position as the chairman of the Revolution Council. I am ready for this. I have been elected by the people and I will face up to any test together with the people, whether on the domestic scene or the international scene. The government which used to run away from tests [and experimentation] came to the end of its life. This government not only will not run away from tests, but on the contrary, if it becomes successful in one test, it will start another experiment so that it can lead society toward activity, work and endeavor. A number of people regarded the experiment of the revolution as having been premature, while society carried it out with few casualties and in the best possible way. The revolution produced the best results and society managed to become victorious in the face of world superpowers and to topple the regime which was the representative of those powers. Therefore, such a society is capable of carrying out other tasks. We have seen that if society and all the people cooperate, everything can be done.

Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said: The experiements which we are carrying out are necessary.

He then added: It has been rumored that we will make some changes in the ranks of responsible officials of the oil industry. These are lies. The oil industry in Iran has a domestic organization and a foreign organization. The domestic organization of this industry is not as sensitive as the foreign organization. You can bring order to the domestic affairs through goodwill and cooperation. However, in the case of its international policies, these should change every day. The function of the oil minister is to supervise the oil policies on the international scene. The present oil minister is pursuing good policies in this respect and enjoys my support.

Mr Bani-Sadr then said: Another experiment which I wish to refer to is our own experiment as human beings. Man is what the imam has said he is. The great crusade is in the soul of man himself and is in his own existence through which he can see the world and the creation. Man was created as a creative and innovative creature. Therefore, what better time is there than now for testing the man who has been created as such and who has been created as a leader and as an imam.

In his speech, Dr Bani-Sadr referred to the fact that this exhibition is a prelude to being released from the domination of the West, and said: Make the oil industry a true example of creativity and innovation and do that which will cause humanity to be astonished. You should earn glory for the country, victory for the revolution, and success for the experiment which is for the sake of the whole of humanity.

Mr Bani-Sadr added: I had a discussion with one of the Western professors about dependence. In my view, the meaning of dependence is that certain countries like ours are being sucked dry by superpowers. America makes us dependent upon itself in order to take away our work, wealth and capital. This does not bring us progress, but on the contrary it only makes us consumers--consuming the products made in America.

At the end of his speech, Mr Bani-Sadr said: There will be no development without independence. Whoever says anything different from this is lying. When you thought of making the spare parts it showed that society wanted to replace consumption with innovation. If you wish to be good leaders--and all of you should have such a wish--you should be innovative and make use of the opportunities. Therefore, do not wait to be looked after so that your morale can be boosted. Work, and show innovation so that your morale can be boosted. Your morale will improve only if you take the initiative and work. I assure you that even if the imam issues the decree for amnesty, the morale of the people will not be boosted. Your morale will be boosted only at that time when you engage in work. We are living through a revolution and at a time of great experiments. I hope we will be successful in these experiments.

MO'INFAR ASSAILS U.S. OIL POLICY, CRITICIZES ARAB SUPPLIERS

LD271015 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 23 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "American Is Still Plundering the Oil of Persian Gulf Countries"]

[Text] Tehran--Referring to recent remarks made by the American undersecretary for energy, to the effect that America has cut back its local oil production and is continuing to import oil from the Persian Gulf, Oil Minister Ali Akbar Mo'infar said:

"This was a shameless and impudent remark and illustrates American oil policy. We all know well that while stockpiling its own reserves and failing to explore and exploit its own mighty resources in Alaska, America is reducing its local oil production and plundering the oil of other countries. America knows well to what extent the world of the future needs this essential commodity and that every barrel of oil not extracted today will be worth ten times more in the future. Thus these lackey governments, who are meeting the interests of the international oil plunderers, have sacrificed the interests of their own nations and, by exporting ever-increasing quantitities of oil--which in their view assist the world economy and prevents oil price rises internationally--they are placing at risk both their own interests and those of free countries such as the heroic country of Iran. It is amazing that the oil ministers in one or more of the Arab countries, where the people and future generations need a higher standard of living, should grieve for the world economy, while America does not allow itself to be saddened by this at all, but proceeds to stockpile reserves and the assets of the deprived countries of the world."

In conclusion, Mo'infar said: "Is it not time for the people of these countries to shout in unison: 'Why are you pouring our capital down the throats of imperialism?' It may be that it is fear of the awakening of the people of these countries which is making America hastily suck the blood of these countries and causing the American Energy Department to announce openly that it will decrease local oil production and obtain its oil needs from the Persian Gulf."

Meets Indian Official

LD261205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Indian Deputy Foreign Minister Bhandari met with the oil minister this morning. At the meeting the Indian deputy foreign minister expressed the Indian Government's gratitude to Iran for the sale of oil to that country and added: We are particularly grateful for the fact that, although we know that you have reduced your oil production substantially, you have not reduced your oil sales to India; on the contrary, you have even increased them.

Talks were also held at this meeting regarding greater cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the petrochemical sector and with regard to assistance that could be effected through Indian experts in the petrochemical industry.

Comments on Oil, OPEC

LD261152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS, our oil policy is based on conserving this God-given asset to the extent possible, on maintaining the level of output within the limits of domestic consumption and the country's foreign exchange needs and on considering our national interests in terms of prices as far as is possible.

Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, stating this, said: It is on the basis of this policy that we have reduced our oil production by half. Despite this we have as much revenue as was earned by the country under the satanical regime. We are independent enough to produce as much oil as we want and to sell to any country we wish; we prevent the delivery of oil to any country we do not regard as our friend.

Regarding the country's oil policy and the position Iran has adopted within OPEC, the oil minister added: Unfortunately, while the industrial countries that consume oil--with a crude oil stockpile of more than 5 billion barrels--continue to suck the oil deposits of the OPEC oil producing countries, OPEC members do not seem to have any objective except to harness their oil prices. How can these countries explain themselves to their peoples? Iran's correct attitude and oil policy will confidently make its impact on other countries and a logical control on the level of crude oil production will gradually be brought about in oil producing countries.

The oil minister said: In continuing our OPEC membership we will not only not be harmed but in fact benefit from it. Iran is one of the founding members of OPEC and believes itself entitled to a right in this organization--a right which it will not relinquish easily.

On the other hand, the attitude of OPEC members is not uniform; there are countries whose position is similar to ours, and it was this very common ground which enabled us to create a firm front at the Caracas conference. Since OPEC decisions must be approved unanimously, if we are alert and consider our country's interests then our presence in the organization will prevent others from deciding separately which, in the final analysis, could prove contrary to our interests.

NIOC OFFICIAL ON AGHA-JARI OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION

GF261515 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 26 Feb 80 GF

[Text] The National Oil Company chief for the Agha-Jari region, in a telephone conversation with our reporter, has announced that production of oil, natural gas and liquid gas since the explosion of the pipelines and after their repair has reached 178,000 barrels daily. In production area No 2, 106,000 barrels goes to Khark Island via a 16-inch pipeline. The rest, 72,000 barrels, goes to Abadan refinery for refining and domest[illegible]onsumption.

The National Oil Company chief for Agha-Jari added that production of liquid gas for the Bid-e Boland gas refinery is 1,497,000 cubic meters daily which is produced in area No 2. Of this amount, 942,000 barrels goes to Mahshahr oil refinery.

At the end of the conversation he added that there are no problems with production of natural gas. The amount produced by the region corresponds to the requests of Khark Island and the Abadan refinery, although the region has the ability to produce much more.

BILL ESTABLISHING OFFICE OF PRESIDENT APPROVED

LD270524 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0030 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The legal bill for the establishment of the office of the Islamic president of Iran has been approved by the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to this bill, in order that the duties in the constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran have been entrusted to the president may be administered, a government unit called the office of the president will be set up which will be under the supervision of the president. According to this bill, the organization and the facilities of this office [words indistinct]. In this bill it is said that the building and the premises of the officers club with all its annexes and in [word indistinct] will be taken away from the Ministry of National Defense and will be made the office of the president.

In another part of the bill it is said that the plan and budget organization is duty-bound to allocate the necessary funds for the expenses of the office of the president until the end of the year 1359 [year ending on 20 March 1980] from the allocations of the current year's budget and to pay that amount. The amount of these funds should be brought to the notice of the Revolution Council no later than 10 days after the date of the announcement of this bill. The necessary allocations for the office of the president from the beginning of the year 1359 [year starting on 21 March 1980] will be included in the bill of the annual budget. Its expenditures will be subject to the law of general accounts and other general regulations of the government.

In this bill it is also said that until the organization of the office of the president has been approved the office of the president can enlist the service of the personnel of other executive bodies through secondment and without giving them permanent administrative posts. It can also make use of the service of individuals through the signing of service contracts.

The services of retired government employees may be used provided that their retirement pay is withheld during the time that they work in the office of the president.

VISITING SOVIET MUSLIM LEADER GIVES VIEWS ON AFGHANISTAN

LD271139 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Feb 80 p 11 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Presence of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan Is in Accordance With UN Rules"]

[Excerpt] Soviet Muslim leader Sheykh (Pashayevollah Shakur Hemmat-Oghli), who is in Tehran to participate in the celebrations marking the 1500th anniversary of the Hegira and the anniversary of Iran's Islamic Revolution, gave his views to press correspondents and replied to various questions concerning Soviet Muslims.

First, Sheykh Pashayev expressed his pleasure and gratitude at participating in the celebrations marking the 15th centenary of the Hegira and the anniversary of Iran's Islamic Revolution and said: "I will tell Soviet Muslims about the Iranian Muslims' hospitality."

He expressed the hope that the visit would serve to lay the foundations for increased friendship and fraternity between the Muslims of Iran and the Soviet Union.

Describing Soviet Muslims' activities, he said: "There are four religious bureaus which supervise the affairs of all Soviet Muslims. Three are concerned with Sunni affairs and one with Shi'a. Of course, there is no difference between Sunni and Shi'a, and we all believe that there is no God but Allah. Soviet Muslims have many publications."

Sheykh Pashayev then spoke about his trip to Iran: "I have perceived during this visit that the Iranian people have complete confidence in Imam Khomeyni and in their Islamic Revolution. Although Iran's Islamic Revolution faces many problems at present, there are problems after every revolution and, God willing, the difficulties facing the Islamic Republic of Iran will be resolved."

He stated that at his meetings with Iran's religious leaders he proposed a visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of Iranian Muslims but as yet has no reply.

At one point he complained that the number of invitations to Muslim representatives were not in proportion to the various countries' Muslim populations.

He stated: "It would be correct to invite a larger number from the Soviet Union, where there are 60 million Muslims than from America, which has a smaller Muslim population."

On the presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan, Sheykh Pasheyev said: "Soviet Muslims do not regard the action as military intervention, since it was carried out in accordance with UN rules. Afghanistan's people made the request many times."

In reply to a question asking about Muslims being deprived of the right to hold sensitive government posts in the Soviet Union, Sheykh Pashayev said: "In the Soviet Union, religion and state are separate and, since I am a clergyman, I do not engage in government work.

"However, there are hundreds of Muslims who are not clergymen and who obtain government employment, which depends on their specialization and not on whether they are Muslims."

On the influence of Iran's Islamic Revolution on the Soviet Union, he said: "The Soviet people are very pleased that the Muslims of Iran have had a revolution and became an independent country. During the early days of the revolution we sent a telegram of congratulations on the revolution's victory."

Pashayev was asked: "Why did you not deliver an address at the seminar during the Hegira celebrations?"

He replied: "I asked permission to speak several times, so that I could describe how Soviet Muslims live, but on each occasion I was told that there was no time or that I could speak on the following day. Thus I never managed to speak at the seminar."

In reply to the question: "Do you think that Iran's Islamic Revolution sets an example for the liberation of other oppressed Muslim countries?" He answered: "Yes, other Islamic countries can also carry out an Islamic Revolution."

On ideological relations between the Muslims and the Soviet Government, Pashayev said: "Our relations rest on the basis of mutual respect. After the October Revolution, Soviet Muslims gained many concessions, one of them being freedom of belief."

On the creation of an Islamic and fiqh [religious jurisprudence] culture, Pashayev said: "We requested some years ago that Iranian theological students come to study in Bukhara and Tashkent."

On religious missionary activity, he said: "We put out publications but do not propagandize through the radio and television, since in the Soviet Union the mass media are government-run. However, in the future, if we consider it necessary, we shall publish a newspaper."

On the holding of Friday prayers and having regard to the fact that these constitute a gathering of a political nature [the sermon traditionally deals with current political affairs] he said: "As I said, we consider that religion and state are separate. Our missionary work is mostly of a religious nature and God willing, in the future we shall hold Friday prayers. I proposed this 2 years ago."

QOTBZADEH CALLS FOR PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF AFGHAN CRISIS

OW261952 Paris AFP in English 1948 GMT 26 Feb 80 OW

[Text] New Delhi, Feb. 26 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh today said that that question of Soviet presence in Afghanistan should be resolved by peaceful means, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) News Agency reported. Mr. Qotbzadeh told PTI's correspondent in Tehran that the Soviet Union, Pakistan and the other neighbouring countries should guarantee Afghanistan's territorial integrity.

The Iranian foreign minister said that India and Iran, which wanted peaceful solution to the Afghan crisis, had decided to remain in touch with each other and work together to the extent possible to defuse the situation.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI REPORTS AFGHAN APPEAL TO END STRIKE

JN270835 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0810 GMT 27 Feb 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI publishes reports on the situation in Afghanistan. The paper says: The government-controlled Radio Kabul has called on all merchants and employees to end the strike they began last Thursday and warned that severe measures will be taken against all those who violate this order.

Radio Kabul monitored in Islamabad called on the citizens not to go on rooftops and not to shout "God Is Great." The announcer added: We are all Muslims and government authorities are not against the people.

STUDENTS OCCUPY AFGHAN EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

NC270936 Paris AFP in English 0933 GMT 27 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 27 (AFP)--The Afghan Embassy here was today occupied by people claiming to represent "the association of Afghan students in Iran," a reliable source said.

They reportedly said they were protesting against "black Friday" and the repression which followed it during demonstrations late last week in the Afghan capital, Kabul.

Tehran Radio Report

LD271114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS a group of Afghan students living in Tehran have occupied the Afghan Embassy in Tehran. In a telephone contact with the embassy by the PARS NEWS AGENCY one of the Afghan students said: We, the Afghan students, who have staged a peaceful sit-in in the embassy, will issue a statement regarding the reasons for and motives of our action.

TEHRAN RADIO BLAMES ARAB LEADERS FOR AS-SADAT'S 'CRIME'

JN261916 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Feb 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Will this day be a black day in the history of mankind? Will it be a day to intensify the struggle and jihad against all factors of political oppression and deviation? This day should be an incentive and a motive for all forces of mankind to move against As-Sadat's great violation today when the received the ambassador of the enemy of mankind.

Signs of revolutionary resentment began to appear on the horizon with the outset of this day. The West Bank is deserted. Demonstrations swept several world countries.

What has As-Sadat done? Does he realize the magnitude of his crime today? Can we say that the only criminal is As-Sadat? These are questions that we can only answer with sorrow and pain.

Had there been overwhelming revolutions in Egypt and in the other Arab countries, As-Sadat would have never been able to carry out this action. Had the leaders, who are wailing over Palestine day and night, really confronted As-Sadat, he would not have dared to carry out such an act.

Not a single leader tried to chop off As-Sadat's criminal hand. On the contrary, many regimes, which claim to be nationalists, have paved the way for As-Sadat to proceed on his course until the end. This is what has really happened. Therefore, do not blame As-Sadat alone; rather, you should blame all those who helped him.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR ISLAMIC REVOLUTION IN TURKEY

JN261911 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Feb 80 JN

[Ahmad al-Katib commentary]

[Excerpt] The current crisis in Turkey expresses more tragedy and pain than the Afghanistan. [Word indistinct], Lebanese or Palestinian issues, since the problem here in Turkey is not confined to a known foreign side attacking a peaceful and innocent people, as is the case in the states occupied by the Zionist, communist, rightist or other forces. Rather, the problem lies in the Turkish people's loss, fragmentation and fall.

Now, 50 years after the Mustafa Kemal Ataturk experiment, Turkey finds itself fumbling about in the midst of violent economic, political, cultural, military and social crises, without knowing how to save itself from these big crises and the accumulating and chronic maladies.

As the Turkish finance minister says, Turkey is completely tied to the imperialist wheel and there are no indications that in the near future, the Turkish economy will be able to liberate itself from the stickiness of the big imperialist companies, which influence everything in cooperation with the domestic capitalist (?states).

In the military field, Turkey suffers from belonging to Western pacts as NATO, which is very costly for Turkey and puts it in such a position that it confronts the Soviet Union in defense of the West's strategies and interests.

Turkey suffers from the presence of numerous U.S. military bases on its territory, bases which pose great threats to Turkey's independence and national security, to the neighboring Islamic peoples and to liberation movements in the region.

There are about 100,000 soldiers at these bases now, all ready to interfere in any region where U.S. interests are threatened, particularly the oil regions in the Gulf and the Middle East.

In the social field, the sectarian, nationalist and class conflicts are violently gnawing at Turkey and threatening its existence.

Such is the case in the political field, for the crisis of leadership is continuously paralysing the country, leaving the leaders, particularly Ecevit and Demirel, who exchange the seats of the presidency in the villages, unable to solve any problems.

There are now 47 secret, underground organizations practicing terrorism in Turkey. Of these organizations, 10 are demanding self-rule, 24 belong to the left--communist and socialist movements--while 11 are religious organizations.

This was admitted by the Turkish minister of the interior, though he did not mention the names of the terrorist rightist and fascist organizations, which play a very important role in this field.

Finally, there is no need to remind one that Turkey maintains the strongest political and economic relations with the Zionist entity, while living in complete isolation from the Arab and Islamic world.

Turkey's current political, economic, security, military and cultural crisis arouses the West's apprehension since it wants Turkey to be calm so as to protect Europe's southern flanks and confront the Soviet Union and the Islamic revolution in Iran. The crisis also represents an opportunity for the traditional Turkish politicians to share the loot and exchange seats, while evoking, at the same time, the Army's thirst and ambition for power.

For the Turkish people, the crisis represents poverty, ignominy, loss, fragmentation, terrorism, bloodshed and occupation. The Muslim Turkish people do not pin many hopes on this or that president, the leader of such or such a party. Rather, these people are getting ready today to reject Kemal's European experiment from its roots, emerging from the circle of [words indistinct], disintegration and loss and returning to history, tradition and roots, to the self and to Islam again.

Thus, the Islamic revolution is coming as the only solution for emerging from this big crisis in which Turkey finds itself now.

AZADEGAN CARRIES REPORTS ON EVENTS IN IRAQ

Clashes in North

JN270925 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 27 Feb 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AZADEGAN publishes new information on the situation in northern Iraq. Citing a spokesman of the Unified Socialist Party of Iraqi Kurdistan, the paper reports that party member 'Adnan al-Haj Muhammad was killed by Ba'thist elements in Kirkuk. Party units avenged 'Adnan's murder by killing a prominent security man in the town.

In the Dahuk, Zakhu, Al-'Amadiyah and As-Sulaymaniyah areas, fedayeen units of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan have clashed with government forces. They killed 478 government soldiers and executed 4 Ba'thist spies.

In the area of Halabjah (Khornal), nine Ba'thist elements, including Colonel Ra'd, have been killed.

President To Visit U.S.

JN270856 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0810 GMT 27 Feb 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Saddam Husayn Will Visit the United States Before November," the newspaper AZADEGAN publishes a report in which it deals with U.S.-Iraqi relations and the resumption of diplomatic relations between Baghdad and Washington.

The paper says: This visit was discussed during President Carter's national security adviser Brzezinski's visit to several countries in the area. Brzezinski and Saddam Husayn met in a location on the Iraqi-Jordanian border. The two sides held secret talks which covered, among other things, the issue of Saddam Husayn's visit to Washington and the announcement of the resumption of political relations between the two countries.

The paper adds: A high-level Iraqi delegation will visit the United States to prepare for Saddam Husayn's visit scheduled to take place before November.

This expected development in Iraqi-U.S. relations comes as a result of intensive efforts by the Carter administration to form a front of some regimes in the Gulf to protect U.S. interests, which are exposed to grave dangers in the wake of the triumph of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

BANI-SADR REPLIES TO HONECKER'S CONGRATULATORY CABLE

AU261136 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Telegram from the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council]

[Text] I want to express my gratitude for your friendly congratulatory cable on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Islamic revolution in Iran. Excellency, I want to take this opportunity to convey my best wishes for your health as well as for the well-being and the prosperity of the GDR people.

KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR BLAMES EAST, WEST FOR PROBLEMS

GF261711 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 25 Feb 80 GF

[Speech by Khuzestan Governor Gharazi delivered on occasion of National Mobilization Week on 25 February at A'zam religious center in Ahvaz--recorded]

[Excerpts] Both during the previous years and now, I have come to realize that only the nation's imam, the great Khomeyni [shouts of "God is great"], is capable of mobilizing all our forces against all the organized armies of East and West which were facing us. We will never forget the years before the revolution, the many long years when all hearts were yearning for total affinity, for a mass affinity, for an overall affinity. But who could have organized such affinity?

Don't ever forget that there were 80,000 well-paid Americans in this country who, as military advisers and technicians, were unfairly exploiting our people. All decent houses and all the highest-paying jobs belonged to them. All of the problems from which our people suffered were created by them. They succeeded in using and exploiting all our resources for their own purposes and interests. Who could have severed these connections? Who could have dared tell them that they were not to be the dominant force? Who could have proved to them that those organized armies and forces could not exploit the people and keep them in chains forever? Those were the powerful forces which are still in existence in this world.

When our enemies want to act against this great mobilization, only mass mobilization led by the nation's imam can neutralize their schemes. We have, to a certain extent, overcome the enemies' action in our country, but the enemies are just across our borders--above and below our frontiers, both within our society and without.

They possess such powerful forces that they can create hinderances on the path of our revolution and against its fruits. Who do you think will stand up against these events? We all believe that it is the God's will that all these people who have cordial relations and ties with their imam can withstand all these plots.

Many people have tried diligently to make this revolution and this great movement appear to be a temporary phenomenon that came about only for the purpose of overthrowing the regime of the traitorous Mohammad Reza.

Here, the nation's imam depends on his people and shouts loudly that the United States would not dare to take any action. [shouts of "God is Great"] Death to the United States! [shouts of "Death to the United States"]

Against the waves of Soviet tanks attacking Afghanistan, against the vast military machines aimed at our Afghan brothers, only the slogan of "God is great" can withstand, resist and shout "no." All military forces are doomed and condemned; only religious ideology will triumph in the end. [shouts of approval] The Soviet military organizers have not yet comprehended the meaning of the ideology of Islamic revolution in Islamic countries. [shouts of approval] They have not learned any lesson from Iran's Islamic revolution.

Thousands of Phantom jets, tens of thousands of tanks, hundreds of thousands of American advisers were imposed upon our people. The whole military machine of the United States was destroyed by the great movement of our people and by the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of martyrs in this country.

The Soviets should know that they cannot resist against the slogan "God is great" as chanted by Kabul citizens. [shouts of "God is great", "Death to the Soviets"] How can we make those people understand--those people who don't believe in God; they believe in and have grown up with only the filthy ideology of materialism, be they in the East or West--that they have no chance of ruling the oppressed peoples of the world any more? How can we convince them that only the current Islamic revolution of Iran and the spreading of Islamic revolution throughout the world will eventually be the ruling force?

Why does Iraq act and behave the way it does toward the Iranian people? Why does it have people killed by placing its agents among them? What is Iraq afraid of? I have been in Iraq and among its people many times. How can the Iraqi Government fight against this great power of the people? It never can. Thus, the Ba'thists and others, materialists and all ideological materialists throughout history are condemned before this great wave of justice-seeking masses. They can never resist. They must know that if they attack us, such an attack will not be an answer to our belief and ideology. Our ideology, in the course of history, has been attacked in various ways, but never did we give in or surrender in the face of these attacks. We resisted all of the world's militarists throughout history.

We have a mobilization. This is not a simple nationalistic or patriotic mobilization. We have had this mobilization throughout history. If any one of these superpowers should somehow overcome God's will, and should come here to take our oil and should base itself in our country, we have learned from history how to launch a counter-offensive against it. We will cut off their oil in this land. [shouts of approval] We will never allow materialism or atheism to enter our society. Sovereignty is only with the Koran, with our prophet and with the nation's imam and in Islam, and nothing else. [shouts of "God is great"] Never and in no way do we believe that the tools of war can ever succeed in battle.

As I said before, tanks, bombs, pistols, machineguns or aberrant ideologies, destructive plots, various dirty acts, looting of our capitals or weakening of our people in every way possible--all are nothing but tools, and they cannot be compared with the great feeling of faith which is implanted in the hearts of our people through 'ulema, martyrs and the genuine force of God.

The imam has said: Mobilize and be ready. All orders of Islam are based on preparedness. We are always prepared. Every Islamic order that we carry out is based on preparedness. [shouts of "God is great"] Our administrators should know, all those who work in the offices and abuse the rights of the people or act against them should know that I am right here announcing that each and every one of them--be he a general, a director general, a junior manager or whoever else--who does not take a step forward in the interest of the masses and does not want to relieve the sufferings of the oppressed people in their terrible conditions will face the sharp sword of revolution. [shouts of "God is great"] Many events took place in the course of history, but the most important one was Iran's Islamic revolution. That was the event which our prophet anticipated.

KHUZESTAN ARAB MOVEMENT CONDEMNS KHOMEYNI REGIME

JN261420 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 26 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Beirut, 26 February--Khomeyni's regime has committed a new ugly crime against the Arab strugglers in Iran. The Khomeyni authorities have recently executed four Arab strugglers for resisting the arbitrary measures of Khomeyni's regime. These strugglers are Hajim Mijdhab, 'Abd al-Amir Khadr, 'Ali Rahim Midbwai and Nijm 'Abdallah.

The Arab popular movement in Khuzestan has issued a statement on the occasion, urging the Arab masses to continue their struggle against all kinds of oppression practiced by Khomeyni's authorities. The statement says that the racist clique represented by the Khomeyni regime is the stumbling block obstructing the Iranian people from realizing their aspirations, ambitions and noble objectives for which these people revolted, sacrificed and waged bloody battles against the deposed shah.

The statement holds the reactionary government in Tehran responsible for the bitter situation through which the Iranian people are passing. The statement asserts that the blood of the martyrs who have fallen by Khomeyni's bullets will remain the torch lighting the road of the revolutionary struggle and shoring up the masses' steadfastness and determination to proceed along the road of these martyrs.

INCREASE IN ARAB OPERATIONS AGAINST REGIME REPORTED

JN261716 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Arab fedayeen operations have been escalated in Iranian cities against the Khomeyni regime's personnel and establishments. On 14 February, a group of Arab youths killed an officer who was tailing an Arab citizen in Ahvaz. On 18 February, an Arab group confronted a Khomeyni guard patrol, killing two members of the patrol and wounding others. In Mohammerah [Khorramshahr], a number of timed explosive charges planted by Arab citizens went off on 21 February during a gathering of Khomeyni's elements. Seven were killed and 50 were injured.

On 19 February in the (Mazdan) area, a group of Arab youths planted timed explosive charges under the railway line. The explosion destroyed parts of the rail.

The Arab citizens carried two other attacks on 20 February against an establishment and a vehicle belonging to Khomeyni personnel. The establishment was partly damaged and the vehicle was destroyed.

A group of Arab youths planted explosive charges in a government store in Mohammerah on 19 February. The explosion destroyed the store and started a large fire in the area.

UNEMPLOYED REPORTEDLY SEIZE AHVAZ EDUCATION BUILDING

JN261815 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 26 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpt] Tehran, 26 February--Well over 3,000 unemployed graduates occupied the education directorate building in Ahvaz today protesting the nonexistence of job opportunities.

The newspaper KEYHAN reports that the unemployed asserted that they will continue to occupy the building until their demands are met.

STUDENT RIOTS REPORTED IN BANDAR 'ABBAS

JN261816 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 26 February--The director of education in Bandar 'Abbas, near the Strait of Hormuz, has threatened to close schools in the town if the students do not stop their riots within 48 hours.

The evening newspaper KEYHAN reports today that the town has been the scene of demonstrations and acts of violence every since the students joined the unemployed workers' demonstrations.

The paper says that the students and jobless workers occupied the social affairs and work directorate when government guards arrested a number of them and carried some off to Tehran prisons.

The paper adds that the demonstrators have occupied the governor's office and expelled the employees.

ARTILLERY REPORTEDLY USED IN CLASHES IN PAVEH

JN261717 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 26 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 26 February--Two Khomeyni guards have been killed and three others have been wounded in four armed clashes between Kurdish citizens, on the one hand, and members of the Iranian guards, gendermarie and armed forces, on the other, in the township of Paveh.

Reporting this today, the newspaper BAMDAD says that heavy weapons and artillery were used in these clashes. The paper, however, makes not mention of the date these clashes occurred.

WHEAT TO BE SUPPLIED TO NEEDY IN GORGAN, GONBAD, KORDESTAN

LD261852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, following the approval of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Ministry of Commerce has been ordered to supply the wheat requirements of the Zabolies, living in Gorgan and Gonbad-e Kavus, at 7.5 rials per kilogram.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development said: The sale of wheat to the needy in Kordestan has also been approved at 7.5 rials per kilogram. The credit for the plan will be provided from 1 day's sale of oil. The spokesman mentioned that the wheat has been purchased from Iranian farmers at the price of 18 rials per kilogram.

KEYHAN REPORTS NEW TURKOMAN FEDAYEEN ORGANIZATION

JN262006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 26 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 26 February--Eight corpses of Turkomen citizens have been discovered in the northern Iranian township of Gonbad-e Kavus. An organization which calls itself the Turkomen Fedayeen [Fida'iyyi at-Turkman], has claimed responsibility for the execution of three Turkomen. The organization also claims responsibility for the execution of four others, whose corpses were found last week.

In its statement published by the evening newspaper KEYHAN today, the organization said that the death sentences were carried out against these agents for their collaboration with the government, for standing against the toiling peasants' struggle and for following the same practices of the Tudeh Party Central Committee.

The statement strongly attacks the authorities, adding that they have killed the people, deprived the people of freedoms, wiped out progressive establishments, deceived the people and unveiled their ugly face by confronting the development of the democratic establishments such as the rural council.

The paper publishes another statement by the organization. The statement attacks the Tudeh Party, warning its leaders against infiltrating into the Turkomen ranks. The statement threatens to execute a Tudeh Party member who is being held hostage by the organization if the Tudeh Party Central Committee does not admit its responsibility for the martyrdom of the brave Turkomen strugglers and for the setbacks that have befallen these people.

It is to be recalled that this is the first report on the existence of this organization. All signs indicate that it is likely that this organization has been formed by the Iranian guards.

GUNMEN KILL THREE REVOLUTION GUARDS IN KAMYARAN

JN231917 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Gunmen opened fire today on guards of the Iranian Islamic Revolution in the region of Kamyaran. As a result of this attack three Revolution Guards were martyred and two others wounded. The martyrs were transported to Kermanshah.

AYATOLIAH KARAMI COMMENTS ON FLOOD IN KHUZESTAN

GF251340 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 24 Feb 80 GF

[Statement by Ayatollah Shaykh Mohammad Karami--recorded; place and date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Peace be upon Muhammad.

In regard to the recent flooding and the reasons for it as regards the water and not the [words indistinct], the deserts of Khuzestan are flat. Flooding is therefore normal. Of course, if there is prolonged, continuous rain, the local rivers will overflow.

But the people of the area did not pay attention so that when the flood came it covered all of them--their crops, sheep and houses. Similar flooding took place in 1969. It, too, had grave consequences. After the 1969 flood, the then government constructed an earthwork dam in Ahvaz and (Kut 'Abdollah). This is the basic reason for the flooding in this region. [as heard]

Fortunately, the government and the people provided a lot of help. Unfortunately, however, certain evil individuals not affected by the flood are creating problems for those who were affected by intercepting the aid we received from all parts of Iran. With God as my witness, the government--all army, reconstruction and other officials provided their full assistance and, thanks to God, we were able to overcome some of the problems. We must remember that these events will happen again and again. We have to do something to end this cycle. This means that we must construct earthwork dams for even those who live in the desert so that--God forbid--if flooding occurs in the future, they and their sheep will not be affected.

There is another thing which is even more important: If the government is to reconstruct all the villages, the houses must be built on the higher points of the land. The villages of Khuzestan, which is the richest part of Iran, were neglected by former regimes and also by the present government. I was in one village along the oil and water pipelines. The poor people had no fuel, water, electricity or roads, but nobody was paying any attention to them. I don't know whether it was intentional or not or simply that they did not know about the situation in the villages. It is important that this Islamic country pays attention to all the needs of the villages because the people in them are very poor. I recall that when Imam Khomeyni came to Tehran from Paris and then on to Qom he sent a representative to report to him on the situation in these villages. I wrote him a letter and did my best to put everything in it. Imam Khomeyni replied by letter. We distributed photocopies of it and broadcast it on the radio. Imam Khomeyni admitted that all the villages are full of poor, defenseless people and promised that after the establishment of the Islamic Republic he would devote close attention to these villages. Now is the time for implementation. [end recording]

Revolution Council on Floods

LD252144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Revolution Council and the cabinet held a meeting tonight in the presence of the president and discussed and debated various state affairs. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Dr Hasan Habibi, Revolution Council spokesman, stated after the joint session tonight: The traffic project for mobilization week will continue until noon on Thursday. The experience of the 3 days of this mobilization project was extremely good. Of course, there are some minor difficulties in transportation which, in principle, should be taken into consideration if the mobilization project is to be put into effect again. Careful preparedness might not perhaps have been present initially, but on the whole the traffic mobilization project has been implemented well, bearing in mind the problem.

Dr Habibi then said: At the session tonight a report regarding the Khuzestan floods and [word indistinct] of relief measures were raised. He said: The relief operations were very good and the air force and army aviation corps operated very well. The relief measures have been more than required. The casualty level has been lower than initially thought. Accurate figures will be announced later. The number of villages damaged is much lower than stated in the early days and damage is proportionately lower.

NVOI COMMENTS ON REVOLUTION'S GOALS, ENEMIES

TA201716 [Editorial Report TA] Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 19 February broadcast two commentaries: The first, entitled "The Overthrow of the Shah's Regime Was Not the Only Goal", said: "By overthrowing the former shah's bloodthirsty regime backed by imperialist America, the glorious Iranian Revolution has thrown all the factors that had enabled this regime to stay in power into the dustbin of history. When analyzing the Iranian Revolution, it is quite obvious that the aim is to put an end to imperialism and colonialism and to install an equal, just and brotherly society. The acquisition of great wealth by the treacherous former shah, wealth that was plundered from every Iranian, can neither be accepted nor respected by true Islam. Some counterrevolutionaries who consider themselves defeated by the revolution are trying to fight the revolutionary Iranian people, using the cloak of Islam in order to continue exploiting them. True Islam is opposed to any kind of exploitation or colonialism. No theory can prevent the Iranian nation and the followers of the imam's path from installing a just and equal society.

The second, entitled "Why Is the Complete List of the Enemies of the Revolution Not Published?", said: In an interview with a reporter of ETTELA'AT, Seyyed Hoseyn Khomeyni has pointed out an important fact that deserves attention. He said: From a practical point of view, our nation faces a step by step or reformist policy. There are those who both practically and theoretically support this policy as well as those who only theoretically support it but in practice can be influenced by exterior factors. Those who pretend to support the revolution and its leader are much more dangerous than the known opponents. An example is Amir-Entesam, who always preached safeguarding the revolutionary gains and following the imam's path. This gentleman turned out to be an American spy, and during his short term as deputy prime minister had ample time to damage the revolutionary gains. In a document published by the student followers of the imam's path, we can see that Amir-Entezam has not spared any efforts in order to satisfy imperialist America's wishes. He considered Dr Bazargan the ideal person under whom he would be able to carry out his schemes. In another document, Amir-Entezam was said to have been requested by the U.S. Government to sign a paper allowing the exit of American documents from Iran. Later, these documents discovered by the students proved to be secret U.S. military documents. Unfortunately, the likes of this gentleman pervade Iran. These elements must be dealt with strictly in order to safeguard the gains of the revolution. Thus, a list conatining the names of these mercenaries of imperialism should be published. This is the request to the president made by the followers of the path of the imam as well as by the true forces.

NVOI ON LAND REFORM, GOVERNMENT PURGES

TA202102 [Editorial Report TA] Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on February 20th broadcast two commentaries: The first, the title of which was indistinct said: The Iranian farmers expect to regain their usurped rights under the revolution. They demand the extirpation of land from the hands of the corrupt feudal landlords supported by the former regime and imperialist America. The farmers have announced their support for any positive step the Islamic Revolution Council might take in regard to land reform. In a letter to the Revolution Council assembly, a hard-working farmer describes the sufferings the Iranian peasantry underwent during the Pahlavi regime.

During these difficult days the farmers were deprived of even a small piece of land, but today, after the victory of the revolution, the Iranian farmers will do their utmost for the further success of the revolution and will fight America's imperialistic scheme of economic sanctions against Iran. This as well as other letters from these farmers proves their political developments and alertness as well as their ability to recognize the real enemy of Iran--the imperialist United States, which even today has not ceased to plot against Iran in order to regain its lost interests. During Dr Bazargan's temporary government, the big landlords supported by his minister of agriculture came out of their dens in order to regain their interests. Fortunately, the Revolution Guards intervened in favor of the peasants.

The second, entitled "[Words Indistinct] of Government Organizations of Undesired Elements", said: During a speech in Azadi Stadium President Bani-Sadr commented on important matters such as purges in the government, economic, social and cultural affairs, and the raising of living standards in Iran. Regarding a purge of former regime supporters in the army, he said that the new government does not want to destroy the army but wants it to protect the innocent in every part of the world. A purge of the army is necessary due to the fact that some officer-supporters of the former regime have been promoted to high ranks. The problem of a purge in government organizations was and is of utmost importance to the Iranian Revolution. The imam has always stressed this in his speeches. But, unfortunately, Bazargan's government did not consider this vital matter in a revolutionary manner according to the Imam Khomeyni. Due to this negligence many counterrevolutionaries have succeeded in infiltrating into important government organizations, acquiring posts such as deputy prime minister or governor general, thus inciting riots in different parts of Iran. The president has given top priority to this matter in order to create a healthy and organized system able to fulfill the people's demands and anihilate tyranny and corruption.

NVOI COMMENTS ON MOBILIZATION, PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

GF231854 [Editorial Report GF] Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 23 February broadcast two commentaries: The first, "The Imam's Message," said: Imam Khomeyni in a message on the occasion of general mobilization week said that to defend Islam and the Islamic country in dangerous times is a religious and national duty of everybody and every group in these sensitive times while the nation is struggling against enemies, and particularly the United States, if we do not pay attention, if we do not prepare ourselves to fight against mankind's enemies and if we do not mobilize our resources, we are going to lead the Iranian nation and Iran to destruction. Recent events in some cities of Iran prove that the United States and the overthrown shah are expanding their plots against Iran. The Islamic Revolution leader, while taking these sensitive points into consideration, once again asked the people of Iran to mobolize their powers and fight the number one enemy of Iran, U.S. imperialism.

The second entitled "Why the People Voted as They Did" said: ENQELABI ESLAMI newspaper, in one of its articles, wrote off a letter received by the paper. The writer asked an old man why he voted for Bani-Sadr. The old man said he gave his vote to Bani-Sadr because of his calloused hands. The newspaper says that the Iranian toilers gave their vote to Bani-Sadr only because of their calloused hands.

How can these calloused hands work hard but not eat? In this article it's written that a telephone office clerk in a letter to Bani-Sadr said that the purge has not been carried out completely. Some 600 Savak men can control telephone conversations. Under the former regime there was no water and no electricity in the village. Even now the situation remains unchanged. Imam Khomeyni in his message said: God knows how sorry I feel for them. This country belongs to them. It's they who made the victory.

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